

The Eastern Clarion.

BY CARTER & SHANNON.

PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

VOLUME XXV. NO. 3.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHARGE.

WILL attend to business in the Courts of Clark, Lauderdale, Jasper, Newton and Sumner. He will also attend to business in the County of Jackson. He will also attend to business in the County of Jackson. He will also attend to business in the County of Jackson.

LOWRY & BARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of Lauderdale and Marion, Feb. 21, 1861.

W. T. POWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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W. F. CRUMPTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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D. C. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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SHANNON & PARDEE,
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P. E. COLLINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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REFERENCES:
Hon. J. J. McRae, Hon. J. J. McRae, Hon. J. J. McRae.

WATTS & KELLY,
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H. W. TODD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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W. T. STREET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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GEO. WOOD,
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DR. H. S. POUND,
DENTIST.

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DR. J. W. AVERA,
DENTIST.

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DRS. COTTON, SHARMAN & WALTON,
DENTISTS.

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J. T. TANNER, JR.,
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DR. A. S. MANNING,
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DR. W. M. McKINNON,
DENTIST.

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O. J. ORR,
RESIDENT DENTIST.

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H. S. TAPPAN & CO.,
IRON AND PAPEL WAREHOUSE.

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MOODY & KUNER,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

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VICKSBURG, MISS.

PIANOS, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

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A. E. BLACKMAR & CO.,
No. 74 Camp Street, New Orleans.

WILL practice in the Courts of Lauderdale and Marion, Feb. 21, 1861.

BLACKMAR & BROTHER,
WASHINGTON ST., VICKSBURG.

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BEST PIANOS; MELODEONS AND GUITARS,
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Aid for the Army.

Masses. Editors.—It is the request of our society that you will please grant us space to record somewhat of its operations, wishes, and purposes.

We have been engaged in making all the material we could procure,—have worked for several companies, and afforded aid to the limit of our power.

For the present, our labors for those already in the field are closed, or nearly so, and efforts will be directed to the assistance of those companies recently formed, or now forming, under the late requisition.

Having but little material on hand, and knowing how very difficult it is to procure a sufficiency, we are making arrangements to have cloth manufactured as soon as possible. Several ladies have kindly consented to have weaving done as a donation.

The society's means are now small, and each member will have to draw heavily on her own resources to enable it to render efficient service. We have enlisted for the war, however long it may be, and have no desire to lay down our implements of industry until our brave champions shall lay down their arms,—until the star of peace glimmers in the distance, and we are privileged to twine laurels for the victor's brow.

In view of these facts, and of future exigencies, we wish to bring this matter before the public, and invite expressions of opinion, or suggestions as to the best means of placing our whole Brigade on a firm and permanent basis. We are willing—almost every true Southern woman is willing to tax her ability to its extreme limit; but all are aware that most of the money, either by taxation or subscription, has already been drained for the use of the army, and has been supplied cheerfully; but almost everything is now held at exorbitant prices, and many of our citizens and negroes have to subsist chiefly on vegetable diet, and some suffer for everything that is not really essential to sustain life. I know of many such cases.

With these facts in view, we dislike to contemplate the contingency of a cessation of our labors. Now, if a plan could be devised by concert of action among the different societies, to obtain future aid, and thereby secure the permanence of our effective operations, it would cause our efforts for the soldiers' comfort to flow in a continuous channel of kindness. We do not wish to relax our own endeavors, but only desire to guard the female department, as our skillful generals try to secure the brave army, against the possibility of a defeat.

In compliance with the society's wishes, I have addressed a letter to Governor Pettus on the subject, and invite a free expression of opinion as to the best means to compass so important an end.

Mrs. ALMERIA C. MCGEE,
Vice President and Cor. Secy.
Fairfax Military Aid Society,
Jasper County, Miss.

For the Eastern Clarion.

Socks for the Soldiers.

RALEIGH, MISS., Oct. 10, 1861.

Masses. Editors.—The best way known to me to canvass a subject in our country, is through the press, and regarding the *Clarion* as the proper medium for this county, and East Mississippi generally, I would ask room in your paper to call the attention of the patriotic ladies of this and other counties, to the plan which I think is cheapest to furnish the soldiers with socks, which they will continue to want during the approaching winter and spring.

Heretofore, when we were all at home and could buy our winter goods, the knitting was a trifle. Now the warp and filling in many cases must be spun at home, and the cloth manufactured from the raw material. The black-hand, by his blockade, has shown us the verdict in the case of Laziness and Extravagance vs. Industry and Economy. The plan I would suggest is this: let the knitting needle be laid aside, take the spinning wheel, spin the yarn and send it to Mrs. Evans, who is running five knitting machines in Jackson, and will knit for ten cents a yard.

When she is done with it, it is ready to knit in the heel, and narrow off the toe. The machine knits it in the form of a sole, without seam—in other words it is all leg. This may be from three to one hundred yards long. Then all the use you have for the needles is to heel and toe them. This is done in this way: you will measure the length you want the leg of the sock or stocking, clip a thread, put in your needles and knit in the heel, then measure the length you want for the foot, cut it off and put in your needles and narrow off the toe, and the sock is done. A yard will make two pair of socks, hence they are knit for five cents a pair, except the heel and toe. The old way, it takes a good hand to knit a pair of socks a day—then they labor for six or seven cents a day, and find themselves, when their labor in spinning or weaving is worth from thirty cents to one dollar. The socks knit by these machines are as good as fingers can knit them. I witnessed these machines in operation, and the thought occurred to me that our country people, if they knew of it, would profit thereby.

In my humble judgment, much might yet be saved in this way. About 300 pairs of socks have already been knit in this county, for the volunteers alone. All praise to our women. I believe that there were 204 pairs sent from here to the "Defenders," besides what Pineville Boat sent, and her list, rolled the number considerably, for should all of her duty. The valuation of the clothing made in Pineville Boat, approximated closely on to \$3,000.

Having clothing to make for home or foreign, as well as for our brave soldiers, would it not be well to spin the yarn and knit it rather than knit it on the needles? The 300 pairs socks before mentioned could not have been knit the common way by one hand in twelve months, while fifteen dollars would have paid for knitting them by machinery. If the ladies had seen these machines in motion as I did, they would quit knitting. I make this suggestion for what it is worth. If it is not worth publishing, I am content. If published, and not worth attention, I can only ask pardon for occupying space that might have been appropriated to a better use.

F. SPENCER.

Federal View of the Approaches to New Orleans.

The river at the Balize divides into four branches, discharging themselves respectively through Pass a l'Oie, Northeast Pass, South Pass, and Southwest Pass. Above, where these four outlets begin, there are two forts, almost opposite to each other, named Jackson and St. Philip. When this rebellion broke out, they were not efficiently manned, and could easily have been taken. What additions the traitor Trigue has made to their defense is not known. If they are well manned it would be very difficult for a fleet to pass up the main body of the river.

There are, however, three other modes of approach by water to the city. The one is through lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, another up the Atchafalaya to Berwick Bay, and thence by Bayou Terre and Plaquemine to Berwick Bay, one hundred miles above New Orleans, and a third by way of Grand Pass and Bayou Lafourche to Donaldsonville, eighty miles above the city. By the first named route, vessels of from fifteen to eighteen feet draught can be brought to the lake home, located five miles from the city. The troops landed there can be taken up the canal by water, or can march at once up the shell road, the prettiest road in America. Along it, any amount of troops can be marched. On either side of it or the canal, which runs parallel to the ground falls away into a swamp covered with dense undergrowth, affording magnificent cover for skirmishers or riflemen. These, however, could be easily brushed. There is not a spot along the whole five miles of road upon which there is any kind of fortification save a barricade.

It is along this route that a heavy trade is carried on between Mobile and the Crescent City; the length of these two lakes, including the Rigolette, is about 110 miles. At the entrance of Borgne, the easternmost of the two, lie three islands known as Cat, Ship and Horse. Upon the main, right opposite to them, is Mississippi City, the post said to have been lately seized and fortified by our troops. Recent advices indicate that earthworks are being thrown up on Cat and Ship Islands. These, with batteries constructed upon the northeastern tongue of the parish of St. Bernard, would eventually cut off all commerce between these two cities, and prevent the entrance and departure of any vessel coming from or going to sea. At least a single armed vessel, in addition, would effectually close the wide strait where Borgne debouches into the Gulf.

The Atchafalaya affords, at the barrel stakes, only twelve feet water, but above that any depth needed, thirty or forty miles. Through it, and the Plaquemine, vessels of that draught can pass to Berwick Bay, into the Mississippi, at any time from the first of December to the first of June, when the river is full.

Vessels of ten feet draught can go up the Bayou Lafourche during the same season of the year.

Moreover, the western extremity of Borgne comes within twelve miles of the city itself, and from thence means could be found to march troops and munitions of war, notwithstanding the swampy character of the country for the greater part of the route.

New Orleans can easily be taken, for the Confederates have not the means of defending all these flank approaches, as well as the approach by the main river.

Doubtless other modes of access, as easy and practicable as those pointed out, can be found, should it be found necessary.

Two Southern Rights Men Recently Murdered at Paducah.—We are informed, upon what we regard as reliable authority, that last week two prominent Southern Rights men of Paducah were brutally murdered by the commander of the Lincoln troops at that point, for no crime of their own, but simply in retaliation for the shooting of some racial pickets near Paducah. The victims of the Lincoln Government were Mr. Thomas Bell and Capt. J. Davis. They were both shot, and our informant states as a positive fact that the brutal wretches who perpetrated the deed first nailed Bell to the wall with large spikes through the palms of his hands and his flesh.

Men of Kentucky! the blood of these martyrs cries aloud to you for vengeance! Let it be swift and terrible!—*Louisville Courier*, 22d.

The St. Louis Evening News states that an order has been issued for the arrest of the Rev. Dr. McNally, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, and formerly of Knoxville, Tennessee. The alleged offense is treasonable matter contained in recent numbers of his paper.

A Canadian View.

(From the Quebec Chronicle, Sept. 17.)

At the commencement of this deplorable struggle there can be little doubt that, believing it to be simply a question of slavery, from an imperfect knowledge of its causes, and a natural impulse on the part of British subjects to support the powers that be, the strongest disposition was manifested throughout Canada to advocate the cause of the Northern States, but gradually as the clouds of doubt and uncertainty which surround the question were, by the actions, "manifestoes" and "messages" of the Washington authorities, dispelled, we have seen a change of heart.

It is now only commencing a simple one between the mob law and tyrannical policy of the North, against the constitutional freedom and the right to proper representation of the South, and a somewhat sudden rebellion of feeling displayed itself, not only in Canada, but we may safely say, throughout the whole civilized world.

When we find the President, in his message, misquoting the Declaration of Independence, "all men were created equal," suppressing the word "free," as if the idea were unpleasant to him—when we find the doctrine advanced that "the Union created the States, and not the States the Union"—when we find the argument used that since Louisiana and Florida were purchased, these States have no right to "rebel," without the remembrance of the fact that the sale of lands to the residents in those States has repaid the Treasury ten fold the amount of the purchase money—when we know that even in the Northern States the negro is infinitely more of a real slave and worse treated than in the South—when we see before us daily the grossest instances of corruption and peculation in the transactions of dignitaries—when we read of the wholesale resignations of educated Northern officers, and their greatest general hurried to defeat by the pressure and howlings of an outside mob—when we read of thousands of soldiers insisting on their discharge on the ground that their term of office had expired, and marching homeward through their advancing fellow soldiers, to the music of the booming of the enemy's cannon—when we read and learn all this, and witness the disorder, the deception, the vain boasting—in short, the *Fox Disobedience* which pervades the mob of the Northern States, it is any wonder, indeed, that we turn with loathing from the contemplation of such a picture, refuse our sympathies, and while thankful that our own Constitution preserves us from ever being similarly situated, deploring sadly and deeply that civil war should rage among twenty-five millions of our own kindred, speaking the same language as ourselves, exclaim from our inmost souls—God preserve the right!

It is their constant endeavor to identify the Northern cause with freedom, either black or white. Freedom is unknown in the North. Universal suffrage has thrown the power of the government into the hands of the mob, and the educated and thinking classes, for the most part, hold themselves aloof from any participation in its sentiments and actions.

Lincoln seems to have become the mere mouth-piece of the Northern rowdies, who gag and control the press, and insist upon being regarded with a series of disgraceful, vain boasting, and offensive articles directed against the British power, and advocating the conquest of Canada. As British subjects and Canadians, we naturally feel these outrages and insults, (tho' we can well afford to laugh at the threats,) and have just cause to feel the strongest antipathy to the Northern States, apart altogether from our sympathies with what we must call justice to the South.

MARCHING AND CAMPING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The editor of the Lynchburg Virginian writes from Gen. Floyd's camp, on the Sewell, on the 4th inst:

The roads in these mountains are terrible—to wagons almost impassable—occasioned by the drenching rains which we have about every other day. All our movements, therefore, are obliged to be very slow. It took us a day and a half to march from the Bluffs to this place. We encamped on Monday night six miles distant, and as our wagons did not get up with us until late, we had to turn our horses loose to graze, and throwing a few armfuls of hay into an old deserted shed by the wayside for our beds, and taking our blankets for covering, the General and his staff spent the night suppers.

We had marching orders for five in the morning, and left without breakfast, though I believe the most of our men were more fortunate. Gen. Floyd makes it a rule never to fare better than his men, and by doing so, gains their undivided confidence and affection, and inspires them to all hardships of the service. Though he invariably makes his quarters in his tent, when he restricts the baggage of his men, he does the same with himself and all his officers. When we left the Bluffs he made them all leave their trunks, and he did the same himself.

The order did not incommode me in the least, as I had already lost mine, and had nothing to do but amuse myself at the evident reluctance with which my companions parted with this luxury.

The telegraph says the Federal army which has crossed the Potomac from Washington, is entreaching as it advances, so as to have points of defense, we suppose, when it starts to run back towards Washington, and not be compelled to take a straight run all the way like it did on the 21st of July. McClellan seems to think that the way to subjugate and hold the South, is to build forts all over it. Whenever he has been permitted to advance a mile, he has made his men cut down the forests, and throw up entrenchments. If he has thus to fortify the country and to dig his way from Washington to New Orleans, it will prove a heavy job. Besides, where will he find men to hold all his forts? The "grand army" will soon be divided up into garrisons, and there will be nobody to raise the cry of "onward!"

The Havoc of War.

The following picture of the sacking of the mansion of an ex-Congressman is from the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, and is drawn by a Northern correspondent, who thus describes the work done by Northern hands:

I rode around with a foraging party.—We entered his fine old mansion, and I could not but weep over the sad changes which I could see had taken place within a few hours. Within, no living soul was left. The soldiers entered, for a time I stood back, but when I saw that a single person had been left, already the doors were covered knee deep with books and papers which I could see had required a long life of toil and trouble to amass; fine swinging mirrors shivered into thousands of pieces—a fit emblem of the sad condition to which efforts are being made to reduce this glorious Government—each piece reflecting miniature images of what the whole had been, but never again to reflect those pigmy images in one vast whole.

In the large and spacious drawing-room stood the ruins of one of those old-fashioned sideboards, around which had grown so much of the reputation of Southern high life and hospitality; its doors, wrenched from their hinges, lay scattered on the floor, large mahogany sofas, with their covers torn off, marble-top tables, stationery, china, stoves and spittoons, were there in one promiscuous heap of ruins. I stepped into the library, hoping to bring away some relic that had been untouched by the soldiers, but I was to late—all here was ruin.

I looked on to the vases, the beautiful flower-garden, the rows of laden grapevines, the broad acres of corn, and clover. Just then, company after company from the different regiments came up; gates were thrown open, fences thrown down, and horses, cattle and swine were destroying all these evidences of prosperity and comfort. And this is but one feature in the great haggard countenance of war, which stares at us whenever we look at Virginia's "sacred soil." Alas, poor Virginia! This subject alone would give interest to a whole volume, but I must leave it.

MORE TROOPS REQUIRED AT WASHINGTON. The *Herald's* correspondent writes:

There should be no cessation of popular efforts to stimulate an increase of the army, particularly in adding to the force of this military department. It should be remembered that the forces under Gen. Dix, at Baltimore, and Generals Banks and Stone, on the upper Potomac, as well as the army of observation between the city and General Banks' column, and that along the lower Potomac, cannot be made available by Gen. McClellan, for active service in the field. The positions held by these forces are all important to be maintained, and in the event of an engagement immediately in front of Washington the commanding General would not have at his disposal near so many men as is generally supposed. It is only proper that this fact should be known by the public, by whom the number of our forces in this department is excessively overrated.

This significant paragraph appears in the letter of the Fort Monroe correspondent of the *Tribune*:

Gen. Wool, it is well settled, will remain, as before, the commander of this department. He was summoned to Washington with reference to affairs in Missouri, and had he interpreted no objection, would have been ordered to take command there.

The *Express* makes this admission:

It is clear, too clear, that there are not men enough, either in or about Fort Monroe, or in Hatteras inlet. The need of soldiers, more soldiers, presses from all sides. The administration is scolded even by the republican journals for not moving troops to every weak point, where it is clear the fault is with the republicans themselves, in not volunteering for the necessary demand. The government cannot evoke soldiers from the earth, or improvise them on the earth. If Newport News is weak or Hatteras, the people should be scolded, not the government, which is courting and inviting men from all sides.

BAKER, OF OREGON.—The telegraph informs us that in the recent fight at Leesburg, Baker, of Oregon, on the enemy's side, was killed. We believe he held the rank of Colonel, and was one of the few of the virulent and noisy Black Republican leaders, either in or out of Congress, who were found willing to participate personally in the war which the triumph of their party brought about. Those who could not get into Lincoln's Cabinet, or secure comfortable civil offices, for the most part slunk from the brunt of war with Sumner and Hale, content to "snuff